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Business Notices.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1895.

TWENTY PAGES. THE NEWS THIS MORNING

FOREIGN.-Excitement was caused in London by the report that a treaty disadvantageous to England had been signed by Russia and China Uprisings in which sixty Armenians were killed were reported near Erzeroum. === The trial of Jabez Spencer Balfour for Liberator Building Society frauds began in London. Sir Charles Halle, the celebrated musician, died

in Manchester, England.

DOMESTIC .- Ex-Senator Warrer Miller and Lieutenant-Governor Saxton addressed the voters of Watertown, N. Y. ==== Lieutenant-Governor S. C. Millard, of California, died in Los Angeles.

— Huntingdon, Penn., is surrounded by forest fires, which have done great damage in the neighborhood. === The suffrage problem was debated in the South Carolina Constitutional Convention. - One man was killed and four injured in a collision on the Baltimore and Po-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A great rally of Republicans and friends of good government was held at Cooper Union under the auspices of the State Club; ex-Senator Fassett, Governor Hastings and several candidates for State offices were was 61,934. The total for the first three days is 233,688; to-day is the last day. ==== A dinner was given by the New-York Lehigh Club at the Hotel Brunswick for Dr. Thomas M. Drown, the new president of the Lehigh University. ==== A special meeting of the City Club was called for Monday evening, to consider the political situation. It was reported that the Oneida County Grand Jury would make a presentment in regard to pecuniary aid from Tammany to Coggeshall's canvass for State Senator. - Dr. Orlando E. Bradford, the Third-ave. dentist, was convicted of counterfeiting before Judge Addison Brown, in the United States Circuit Court; John Nixon, who was tried with him, was acquitted. The various interests connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad united in applying for the appointment of a receiver. —— Assistant District-Attorney Townsend, who was arrested on Thursday night on complaint of an actress named Malten, who charged him with insulting her, was discharged, as the complainant did no appear in court. —— Staff officers practised shooting at Creedmoor. = — The stock market

was dull and irregular THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday Highest, 62 degrees; lowest, 44 degrees.

One of the reasons which took ex-Senator Miller and Lieutenant-Governor Saxton to Watertown to address a Republican meeting last night was that they might urge on the voters of Jefferson County and its neighbor, Lewis, the importance of re-electing Senator Mullin. Mr. Mullin has a fine record to his credit at Albany, and has done especially good work as chairman of the Finance Committee There ought to be no question about sending him back for another term. The Democrats, however, think they have a chance of carrying the district and are working hard. Hence the necessity for Republicans to shake off their apathy and make sure that this district is kept where it belongs, in the Republican column.

In the speech which he made at the dinner given in his honor last evening President Drown, of Lehigh University, proved himself a man of broad sympathies and liberal culture. He rightly put emphasis on the importance of thorough instruction in English, so that students may not only write it correctly, but also be inspired with a love of English literature. That he wants the best for the institution of which he has taken charge is evidenced by his remark that there is no use in getting second-rate men or mere bookworms to teach history and political science. Dr. Drown's catholicity of view is further shown by his insistence that the need of the country, first of all, is for good citizens, and that it is the duty of the schools and colleges to educate and train them. Would that this spirit animated all our seats of learning, low and high.

Senator Hill is going to take the stump in Ohio, having found himself persona non grata among the Democrats of his own State. At all events, he failed to receive the customary invitation to open the campaign in Brooklyn, or even to speak there at all, and secured an opportunity to air his views on "personal liberty" in this city only because the Democratic State Committee was good enough to hire a hall for him and gather an audience to fill it. In Ohio, however, Hill is warmly welcomed and will put in a week or more of speechmaking. It is a curlous turn of the political kaleidoscope that sends him to lend a hand in helping on Brice's campaign for re-election to the Senate, seeing

was a strenuous opponent of that measure in they are concluded. the Senate and a bitter critic of it after its pas-

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, said in opening his speech at the Cooper Union last | State "insulted the working people of the State, evening that the big meeting which he addressed was the first evidence he had seen of anything like real enthusiasm in this year's campaign. If he had attended the previous Republican meeting in the same place and the one at Carnegle Hall, he would have modified his statement. All three meetings have shown that the Republicans of this town are keenly aroused and alive with enthusiasm and earnestness. Last was a crowded house, and the speeches, by Mr. Hastings, ex-Senator Fassett, Secretary of State went straight to the bull's-eye.

This is the last day for registration in New-York and Brooklyn. A large number of citizens who can have no excuse for refusing to vote have not yet registered their names. If they do not do so, their votes cannot be cast, although they may be greatly needed to insure the triumph of the cause of good government in these cities. The issue in both cities is the same, and every patriotic and intelligent man should by all means vote against the rings and gangs. To vote, however, one must register. If this duty is not attended to to-day, it cannot be done at all. The hours for registration in New-York are from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 a. m. and from 3 to 10 p. m. The Tribune prints again to-day, for the benefit of those who have not already informed themselves, the complete list of the polling places in this city and the boundaries of each election district. Every unregistered citizen should make the duty of registration paramount to-day. It is the last chance. Register to-day without fail!

A GREAT CRISIS IN THE EAST.

The news from Eastern Asia is startling. If it be true, its importance can scarcely be exaggerated. It places the world on the brink of the greatest international conflict since the Napoleonic wars. China, the cause of the trouble and the probable scene of much of the strife, needs not to be taken into account. But at least three first-class Powers are immediately concerned, and two more only a little less directly. It is a matter almost of life or death to Great Britain, Russia and Japan, and it is of great importance to France and Germany as well. Of the three first named, Great Britain and Japan are, of course, natural allies, and Russia is their foe. Of the others, France is Russia's ally, and apart from that fact is almost as deeply interested in the Russian side of the case as is Russia herself. Germany is in a curious position. She is habitually hostile to Great Britain, and has acted with France and Russia in Asian affairs. Yet it seems incredible that she should continue so to act in such a case as this, in which she would have little to gair, and in which her two most bitter enemies have so much to gain. One cannot imagine Germany going to war for the aggrandizement of France and Russia; yet should war in the East come, she would either have to do so or to reverse her policy toward Great Britain.

The case at present stands thus: France and Russia have advanced China money to pay her war indemnity to Japan; the first time China has had such dealings with a European Power. They have thus acquired a lien upon the Chinese Empire. What France is to get out of it, in the south, does not yet appear. But Russia, if current news be true, has at last shown her hand. She is to have China's alleged title to suzerainty over Corea. She is to have Port Arthur, the "Gibraltar of the East," for a naval station, giving her control of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li and the approaches to Peking. She is to have the right to run her Siberian railroads a thousand miles across Chinese soil. The main line from Lake Baikal, after leaving Nertchinsk, instead of keeping to the north of the Amoor, will strike boldly across Manchuria, up the Kailar Valley to Tsitsihar, and thence to Vladivostock. From Tsitsihar also a branch line will run down through Leno-Tong to Port Arthur, thus giving the road two Pacific termini, one on the Sea of Japan and one at the head of the Yellow Sea. with Corea between them. Russia is also about to seize Fu-San, one of the chief Corean ports and the one nearest to Japan, fully commanding Corea Strait, and it is added that she is to enjoy in China other important provileges denied to the rest of the world. If such arrangements are indeed to be executed, the British press is well within bounds in saying that Russia has annexed China, the Pacific Ocean has become a Franco-Russian lake, and the map of Asia is to be rolled up.

It is not to be imagined for one moment that either Japan or Great Britain will acquiesce in such a monstrous grab by Russia. Should the former do so, she would lose all she gained in her war with China, and much more. Indeed, her own national independence would be seriously menaced. As for the latter, her commercial interests in China-which are enormousare at stake; and there is nothing for which she is more ready to fight. Moreover, such a stroke on Russia's part, and the corresponding one on France's, which would naturally follow, would seriously threaten all of Great Britain's Pacific trade and the integrity of her Asian and Australasian Empire. If, therefore, the Russian fleet occupies Fu-San, we may expect to see the British flag promptly run up again at Port Hamilton, and long before the Russians reach Port Arthur a British squadron will have Tien-Tsin under its guns. An alliance between Great Britain and Japan could drive every other Power from the Pacific in short order, whatever the result of the struggle elsewhere might be. And, by the way, the Japanese have not yet evacu-

ated Port Arthur. The United States could scarcely be drawn into such a war, if war there should be. But it could not regard it with anything resembling indifference. Its sympathies would, of course, be with Great Britain and Japan, and against the Russian spoliator. That would be in part because of our very considerable commercial interests in those regions, which under the present system bid fair to increase and prosper, but which under Russian domination would be almost entirely destroyed. It would also be in part because of sentiment-such sentiment as is sometimes stronger than all other considerations. It was this country that opened Japan to the world and started that nation on its marvellous modern development, and the relations between the two have ever been peculiarly close and strong. It was this country, too, that opened Corea, and, first of all Western Powers, conciuded a treaty with her. A dozen years ago we recognized Corea's independence, and established international relations with her on terms of equality. We also formally pledged ourselves, in case any other Power should deal unjustly or Free-Trade journals, substantially ceased twooppressively with Corea, to exert our good offices, months ago, and to this day has not covered a on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement. That does not, of course, mean that we are to rush uncalled into decline. It is also true that the volume of paythe quarrel, or to take up arms in any event. ments this month has been greatly inflated by But 4f Russia does thus oppress Corea, and

Corea appeals to us for aid, as she is not unlikely

to do, we are in honor bound to fulfil our treaty

obligations. If such complications and wars

the tariff bill for deficit what it is, whereas Hill will have a world of serious work to do before

"as well as the people engaged in the liquor night's was not the least of the three. There interest, as well as for "the working people of Palmer and others, were of a high character and any sacrifice, solemnly resolved to support the been insulted, the defeat will be deserved. But have they been insulted? How? Why. this committee says that the resolution of the

> "lieve in the maintenance of the Sunday laws "in the interest of labor and morality," was "an "insult to the working people of the State, as well as to the people engaged in the liquor "business." Is that so? Do the working people, nay, does any one intelligent workingman consider himself insulted by the passage of a resolution favoring the maintenance of any law on the statute books; especially of a law which has existed from time immemorial and stood unquestioned, the repeal of which has never been sought by any party or any class in the community; a law, too, whose special purpose is to afford a weekly rest for workingmen? He must be a queer sort of workingman, a very sensitive workingman, a workingman with very singular notions of his relations to the community and the community's relations to him, who would conceive himself insulted by a proposition to maintain laws which the whole community have always assented to and been governed by. The committee of liquor-dealers may have meant well in resenting on behalf of "the working people of the State" what they construed as "an insult." We suspect, though, that they not only misrepresented, in the excitement of the moment, the intent of the resolution of the Republican Convention, but, under the same spell, that they rather overestimated their relations with "the working people." In other words, it seems to us quite unlikely either that "the working people" consider themselves insulted, or that they have delegated the authority to resent insults on their behalf to this Executive Committee of Liquor-Dealers.

> And as for "the people engaged in the liquor business," who, according to this Executive 'ommittee, feel that they have been insulted by the passage of a resolution favoring the maintenance of Sunday laws, we must be permitted to interpose a small and respectful doubt if the respectable portion of "the people engaged in the liquor business" do consider themselves insulted. Respectable persons engaged in the business are law-abiding and decent. They have no desire to violate law or overturn established usage. They do not, and cannot, consider themselves insulted by a resolution favoring the maintenance of law, and we suspect that they would indignantly spurn the suggestion that they might be influenced in their political action by the resolutions of an Executive Committee of the association of which they are members. powers when it put forth the statement that reputable liquor-dealers felt insulted by the Re-

> Thanks, however, are due this Executive Committee for making the excise issue sharper and clearer than ever. As representatives of a large and by no means uninfluential class in the community, they have put themselves on record by the public announcement that the declaration of the Republican party in favor of the maintenance of the Sunday laws is an insult to them, and that they will consequently vote the Demoeratic ticket. Very well: the question then goes to the people whether they consider the proposition to maintain a long-established and timehonored law an insult to be resented by the defeat of the party proposing it. The vote will tell whether the majority of the people of this State feel insulted by a proposition to maintain and enforce laws of their own creation.

HOW BUSINESS STANDS.

matters? Al! the political disputants will have made free. Men like some Democrats will tell

world ever saw. What is the fact? stopped making laws, in March last, and would not make any more for two years at least, business has materially improved. Payments through principal clearing bouses in April averaged \$153,000,000 daily, and in September \$159,000,-000 daily, and will average about \$180,000,000 daily in October, being only 5.9 per cent smaller than in 1892. This does not mean that new business is in volume as large as it was three years ago, for that is far from the truth. But payments made on business done some months ago are nearly as large, and in some departments the volume of business now is even greater than it was in 1802. This is highly encouraging, in spite of the fact that the advance in wages, about which there was so much fraud in tenth of the manufacturing force, nor has it averaged for those more than half the previous unparalleled dealings in cotton at \$45 per bale,

against \$20 a year ago. Manufacturing establishments are nearly all employed on orders taken some months ago,

THEY FEEL INSULTED

"business," in one of its resolutions. At least that was what the Executive Committee of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of the State of New-York, at a special meeting heid at Terra.º Garden on Thursday, said by resolution with deliberation, seriousness and solemnity. And on that account the committee, speaking for this large and influential business the State," for whose welfare this business interest has always been ready to make almost entire Democratic State ticket at the coming election. This appears, on the face of it, to be a serious blow to the Republican party, and very damaging to the prospects of the Republican State ticket. For there are several thousand wine, liquor and beer dealers in the State, and among them a fair proportion, though by no means a majority, who have been counted as Republicans and who usually vote the Republican ticket. If they all go over to the Democracy pursuant to the action of the Executive Committee of their State association, it is possible that they may elect the Democratic State ticket. If they take with them all "the working people of the State," who, they say, have been insulted, there can be no question as to the result. The party which insulted them will stand no chance whatever. And if they have really

Saratoga Convention which read, "That we be

publican declaration in favor of the maintenance of the Sunday laws, and would consequently vote the Democratic ticket. It had no authority to speak for them. That some liquor-dealers feel insulted by that declaration we have no doubt. But they are the class of liquor-dealers who are habitual lawbreakers, and the class of lawbreakers who always feel insulted when anything is said in favor of the enforcement of the particular law which they are in the habit of breaking. The action of this Executive Committee tends to bring down all the people engaged in the business of liquor-selling to the low level of the lawbreaking divekeepers and saloonowners, who feel insulted by any reference to law or its enforcement and instinctively resent it.

Where are we, industrially, and in business their say about it. Men like Senator Stewart will tell us that the country is still in the shadow of death, because silver coinage has not been us that the tariff which they denounced as infamous has brought greater prosperity than the Since it was known that Democrats had

that Brice bases his claim on his share in making | arise as are now threatened. American diplomacy | when the rush of demand to replenish dealers'

ters' work into one, and in providing materials for new buildings and bridges, pipe lines, sewers, water-works and shipyards. But the volume of new business is small. It is not only smaller than in years of prosperity, but even smaller So. The Republican State Convention of this than last year, when business was not considered good by anybody. Thus shipments of boots and shoes, as shown by the laborious compilations of "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," are for October thus far 23 per cent less than for the same weeks last year. The rapid fall in leather does not yet stimulate much new buying of leather products. Shoe factories and woollen mills in considerable number are closing, and while they look for better orders a little later. all know that conditions of unusual uncertainty prevail. No man living can tell whether foreign manufacturers will capture 60 per cent of the business in men's woollens, as it is believed they did for last season, or a smaller or larger proportion.

The country has a great crop of corn and oats, and more wheat than it actually needs, and with the extraordinary stocks carried over has more cotton than the world will consume, and yet farmers are not buying freely. Prices of wheat and of cotton are much lower than growers have taught themselves to expect, and the output is not large compared with the acreage on which they have expended labor and money. There is talk of a great boom in gold mining but the country may well pray to be spared British experience in Kaffirs. Until wages of labor are more nearly what they were in 1892, it is sheer foolishness to expect as large consumption of products by the people, unless for a single season, and all business calculations based on the notion that unlimited prosperity can arrive with reduced wages are visibly coming to naught. This is not the land for cheap labor. The votes of labor are not cast for cheap labor, excepting in freaks of folly like that of 1892. In a broad sense, the people want a return to the prosperity enjoyed three years ago, and know that they are far from it as yet.

MORE TROUBLE WITH OUR LIBERTIES.

A good many thoughtless persons may have supposed that the destruction of our liberties was entirely due to the enforcement of the excise law, and that they would be restored at once if Tammany were only enabled to resume the practice of blackmailing liquor-dealers. But this illusion is now dispelled by a powerful document which the chairman of Tammany's Law Committee has just sent to the President of the Police Department. On this high authority it appears that for a long time past a vast number of citizens have lest their liberties in another manner on Election Day, and that they are again threatened at the present moment with the same odious deprivation. The trouble dates back to the first appearance in an official capacity of John I. Davenport and his minions, and has been prolonged to the present moment by the totally false conception of law which his fiendish activity engendered. The fact that Davenport was in the habit of arresting naturalized citizens by the thousand and dragging them away from the polls to loathsome dungeons before they had a chance to vote was bad enough in itself; but a far more hideous consequence of his interference with the freedom of elections is now for the first time brought to light. It has been ascertained that the terror which he inspired among the naturalized invariably communicated itself to multitudes of native-born citizens, some of whom never left their flouses on Election Day, or fled to the rural districts in the early morning; while others, who had intended to vote and had even ventured to approach the polls, would retreat from before his presence in a condition of alarm bordering on insanity.

Naturally enough, this sort of thing, being kept up year after year, eventually led to an official interpretation of the law which was wholly foreign to the letter and spirit of the statute. As the chairman of the Tammany Law Committee puts it: "That these evil communications corrupted the good manners of the Police Depart "ment is proved by the general order promul-"gated to the force by Inspector Byrnes just ere election last year" Obviously this is a highly important disclosure, and it explains a good many things which have been mysterious. We suspect it accounts for Byrnes's sudden departure for Europe. Probably he saw an advance copy of the document just sent to Presi-dent Roosevelt. Then there is Roswell P. Flower, who has been jeered at because he apparently did not know enough to prepare his ballot properly on one occasion, and was sent back into the booth to try again. It now seems altogether likely that it was not ignorance but terror which incapacitated Roswell for performing the highest duty of citizenship. Grover Cleveland, too, who once expressed a warm desire to vote for Colonel Fellows-why didn't he do it? The theory has been that he was not a citizen of New-York at the time, or perhaps couldn't lay his hands on Benedict's yacht and so had no sultable means of getting from Washington to the metropolis. In the light of this revelation about Davenport and his pals it is now as clear as noonday that the President was even worse scared than Governor Flower, who actually went to the polls and finally succeeded in voting without being arrested-though at a different election, when possibly the panic was not at its height.

Some Democrats may say that the chairman of the Tammany Law Committee has made a blunder by bringing a new issue into the campaign, and that our liberties are sufficiently destroyed for all the practical purposes of the election by the honest enforcement of a law which was formerly enforced for revenue only. But this is a low view to take of the matter. When Freedom shrieks it is a good thing to know what ails her, and to know it all.

CANNIBALISM. Cannibalism in China is more a mode of reprisal

a few instances have been recorded. Its recent occurrence in the province of Canton as the result of a feud and conflict between two villages is horrible enough, indeed, but it was a rite of vengeance instead of an impulse of ca.nal appetite. Notwithstanding the formal moralities of the Confucian and Mencian and Buddhistic laws, there is an unlimited amount of savagery latent in the social constitution there ready to break out at any time, its manifestations exhibiting a degree of cruelty and ferocity not surpassed by the old exploits of the North American Indian or the anthropophagi of New-Guinea. Separately and collectively they have the aspect of a mild and placable people, timorous and meek as guinea pigs, and the spectacle of one Chinaman eating another, apart from its revolting aspect, seems absurd In Formosa, on the other hand, where of late prisoners slain in war have furnished banquets for the beleaguered native, the practice is of old date, and is strictly of a festive and utilitarian character. Except in times of tribal strife and collision they do not eat each other, but the crews of ships cast ashore on their isle have been sacrificed and consumed from the earliest times, a custom still prevailing among them, and not considered contrary to public or private policy. Among the swarming population of the Congo basin, according to the testimony of Captain Hinde, who has just read a paper on the subject before the British Association, the practice is general, and there are regular markets for the

cale of human victims, to be slain and caten, as there are for sheep and cattle in other countries.

A TALK BY MR. JEFFERSON stocks throughout the country crowded two quar- | responding need of missionary effort and the support in some cases of artillery and small arms. China may be trusted to deal with her own maneating villagers, and Japan will in no long time extirpate the Formosan anthropophagi. But the problem in Africa involves greater difficulties, embracing, as it does, swarming and innumerable populations throughout the whole equatorial region well nigh inaccessible to the persuasions or coercions of the outside world. That it will find an ultimate solution admits of no doubt. Nearly the whole of the vast African continent, comprising about one-quarter of all 'he land on the globe, is now under European control, and it will go hard if the united forces of civilization are not able in time to repress the natural inclination of the equatorial native to consume his fellow-man, notwithstanding that it has beer his habitual practice there since the days of the Zidonian Hanno and the Egyptian Pharaohs.

> To-day is the last day of registration in New-York and Brooklyn, and there are not nearly as many names on the books yet as there should be.

Now it would be interesting to have a recordbreaking run made over the whole distance between New-York and Chicago. We have already had them between New-York and Buffalo and Chicago and Buffalo. Let us have the whole distance made in one run, which shall, without counting out the stops, break the world's record.

The need of popular education on the subject of good roads is sirikingly shown by the plan proposed in Forest County, Penn., where apparently much enthusiasm has been aroused by a proposed "grand road frolic," all farmers and citizens being invited to bring teams, shovels and picks and "give the good cause at least one day." This is, of course, a reminiscence of the system of road-making and repairing by day's work, the work consisting in ploughing up the earth by the roadside and tossing it upon the wagon track, to be gradually worn down into a semblance of smoothness. Such a "frolic" has nothing to commend it to the minds of the intelligent. It certainly has nothing to do with genuine good roads. The trouble is that the people of Forest County, as well as of numerous other sections, have had no experience of well-constructed roads, and consequently have no standard to go by. One good road in every county would be invaluable as an object lesson and an educational force.

If your name is not on the book before it is closed to-night, you cannot vote this year. Register! Register! Register!

The Kaffir stocks are reported as still rising in London, but it is apparent to the penetrating bserver that the lifting force under them comes from the inside of the speculative ring, and that the public are increasingly anxious to be relieved of their holdings. In dances of this lively variety, as in more measured ones, the fiddler has ulimately to be paid, and appearances indicate that a settlement is not long to be deferred.

Democrats in Brooklyn are making a great ado ver the increased tax rate as an argument for the restoration of the Willoughby Street Ring to power. That is not the way tney put it, but that is what it amounts to. What they claim is that the slight increase betokens extravagance and loose management by the Schieren administra-"The Eagle," however, takes the correct view. It says: "The tax rate has nothing to do with the pending election. The people know that they have got back more than the worth of their money for two years past, and they mean to get the worth of it back for two years to come." Precisely; and "The Eagle" might have gone a step further and said that they mean to get it back by continuing the present Administration-that is, by electing a member of it to the office of Mayor. The cry of high taxes is for effect merely. A good deal of money has been spent, it is true, but improvements are visible on every hand, and the people know that no money has been squandered

Don't fail to register, voters of New-York and Brooklyn, if you have not done so heretofore. This is the last day and the last chance. Register to-day!

The experiment of feeding men on chemical wafers and granules has proven a failure, as night have been expected. The human body is not a retort, nor an alembic, but an organism that requires a certain bulk of .ood as well as a mere amount of pure nutriment.

PERSONAL

Mrs. A. W. Fisher has been elected "Beeah," or Mother, of the Indians on the Fort Hall reservation. receive this honor, the other being Mrs. Harriet M. Converse, of this city, who was elected some years ago by the Six Nations to be Mother of all the tribes. She is the second woman in the United States to

"The Washington Times" says that when Mon signor Capel was in Washington, a few years ago, the lady who was entertaining him at dinner asked her distinguished guest what had impressed him most in this country. "The extraordinary precocity of your children, madam," was the reply, and upon being asked the reason, he told the following exbeing asked the reason, he told the following experience: "When in Baltimore a few days since I went with the Archbishop to call upon Mrs. W. During our visit her beautiful little boy of four years ran into the drawing-room, and, after presenting him to me, Mrs. W. said: "Carroll, go and say good morning to the Archbishop." Fancy my amazement when the child turned and, with an indescribable air of bonhomie, said, with a friendly nod: "How are you, Arch?" Truly, American children are remarkable."

H. J. Noyes, of Richland City, Wis., has been appointed chief instructor in butter and cheese making in the Ohio State University, with the title of assistant professor of dairying,

During a speech at the late Indian Conference at Mohonk, the "lazy Indian" was naturally the subject of discussion The Rev. J. N. Hallock, Editor of The Christian at Work," contended that laziness. although it might be inherited, was not an inherent In support of thir assertion, he related the following incident: "I passed my boyhood and entered college life with the idea that laziness was an inherent quality, but I have since changed my mind. I used to think without exception the two laziest members of our class were in my own division. I was accustomed to see more or less of them every day—generally more. Many a time one or the other would come sauntering along to my room in 'Old South Middle,' and while I was racking my brains over some mysterious Greek root, or trying to solve an impossible problem in political economy, he would gently stretch out at full length on the lounge and commence telling some comical story. Those two 'lazy' boys seemed to get along just about as well as the rest of us at recitations, and a good deal better at the prize debates. Finally they became lawyers, and settled in New-York City. One is General Wager Swayne, who stands to-day the head of his profession, and the name of the other is Chauncey M. Depew. I now see the mistake of my early training, and I often wonder what I might have been if, instead of foolishly spending all of my energy on that never to be understood political economy, I had simply bought another lounge and stretched out alongside of those two wise, lazy boys, and so with them breathed in strength for future greatness." inherent quality, but I have since changed my mind. and retaliation than a dietetic practice and only A Yorkshire woman says that the author of

"Jane Eyre" pronounced Eyre to rhyme with "air," Professor Raoul Pictet, of Berlin, has set up in

that city a Kalteklinik or cold cure, for the "frigotherapeutic" treatment of diseases. He says ne cured himself of dyspepsia by boxing himself very hungry, and doubtless, also, very cold. One thing can be said in favor of this method of curing disease; the very poorest families will be able to make use of it during the coming winter, without going to the expense of visiting Dr. Pictet's Kalte-klinik. up in a refrigerator. When he came out he was Mallett Hall, of Stepney, Conn., is the last man to

think he has discovered the secret of perpetual mo sists of a metalite pulley designed to be attached to a line of shafting in the usual manner, the spokes of the wheel being extended and provided with easily working joints at the wheel's periphery; at the end of these spokes a heavy weight is attached. When the motor is not in use these extension spokes, with their several weights, he folded back at the hub of the wheel. By a lever the spoke at the upper side of the shaft can be thrown out to its full length, where the entire weight attached to its end exerts a leverage which causes the wheel to make a partial revolution, other spokes being automatically extended to keep up the momentum acquired, and automatically thrown back to the centre of the wheel when the lowest point is reached." at the end of these spokes a heavy weight is at-The truth is that more cannibalism exists in the world than is generally surmised, with a com-

HE ADDRESSES ALUMNAE OF THE NOR. MAL COLLEGE. NUMEROUS TOPICS TOUCHED UPON AND SEVERAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED. An address by Joseph Jefferson was the leading feature of the reunion of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College yesterday afternoon. the Normal College yesterday afternoon. There were other exercises at the meeting, which was held in the hall of the college, at Park-ave, and Sixty.

> Northrop, the president of the alumnae, and Thomas Hunter, president of the coilege, and music by Miss Minnie R. Lounsbery, William J. Falk, Miss Maud Morgan and Augusto J. Granitza, but the real interest of the occasion was centred in what Mr. Jet ferson had to say. In beginning his address, Mr. Jefferson said:
>
> Your president has remarked that this hall has been altered, and that at the other end a platform has been removed, where a speaker used to be concealed from four to five hundred people. Before I get through you may wish that this change had not been made. It is possible that my voice and manner may remind you of some of the characters that I have played on the stage. I begyou to remember, if they have afforded you entertainment, that I was then surrounded by a company of talented actors and by scenery that helped the effect. Now, mark the difference. I am here unsurrounded by actors or scenery, disguised only as a gentleman, unprovided with the brilliant remarks of Sheridan, or Bouckcault, or Washington Irving, and thrown on my own resources.
>
> In distinguishing the functions of oratory and Jefferson said:

eighth-st., including addresses by Mrs. John I.

In distinguishing the functions of oratory and acting Mr. Jefferson said that the orator was impressive and the actor impressionable, that is, the orator must make a certain effect on his hearers, while the actor must rather show what effect some thing has on him. In comparing the requirements of comedy and tragedy, he spoke of Bir Joshua Reynolds's picture of David Garrick, standing between the two muses. Garrick was asked whether comedy or tragedy was the more difficult. whether comedy or tragedy was the more difficult.

"Whether I am ill or well," he answered, "whether I am in low spirits or high spirits, I always feel equal to playing tragedy; but comedy is a serious matter." Mr. Jefferson illustrated the serious demands of the acting of comedy by the speeches of Dogberry and the grave-diggers' scene, of which he recited nearly the whole. In touching on the subject of genius and art, he said:

Continue a little and to look with contempt on

Gerius is a little apt to look with contempt on Art, but I think Genius makes a very great mistake. To have great excellence they should be combined. Genius produces, but Art reproduces. See how important art is to drama in proportion to anything else for in drama the same thing is always repeated. The painter may paint a new landscape or subject every time, but the actor must say night after night the same words, as if he had never said them before.

After a few words in defence of the standards.

After a few words in defence of the starring system, Mr. Jefferson came to the point of answering questions that had been prepared for him by persons in the audience. It was noticeable that his reading of the questions often caused as much

by persons in the audience. It was noticeable that his reading of the questions often caused as much amusement as his answers to them. The first was: "What is your favorite rôle?" "That depends," he said, "on which I have been acting. If I have been at Rip for a month I prefer Rob Acres; if I have been acting Acres I prefer Rip. On the whole, I suppose my real favorite is Rip Van Winkle."

"What led you to take up 'Rip Van Winkle?" "What led you to take up 'Rip Van Winkle?" "What led you to take up 'Rip Van Winkle?" that he next question and he told how he had long been acting English comedies and how he desired to play a representative American character, and then how in reading the "Sketch Book" it had occurred to him that this one was just what it had occurred to him that this one was just what he wanted. "What difference do you observe in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Chicago audiences." was the next puzzle. "Being in New-York," Mr. Jefferson answered, "of course I say that I like the audiences of that city best. But really I cannot choose, for I have met with equal kindness in all the cities of the country."

"Do you believe that Hamlet was mad?" "I've seen a great many mad Hamlets," said the actor, "but I should say not: I should say that I should say that he assumed madness for a purpose. The last question was: "Why are not Shakespeare's plays more popular in New-York?" Mr. Jefferson declared in reply that they were more popular now than ever before at any time. He said that it was difficult to act Shakespeare well, but that when well acted and produced his plays would always be popular. Mr. Jefferson closed his discourse with a few words on the Shakespeare side of the

COL. COLT AND J. J. VAN ALEN HERE

THEY HAVE MADE THEIR HEADQUARTERS OF POSITE EACH OTHER IN FIFTH-AVE .- A SET-

TLEMENT OUT OF COURT PREDICTED. Colonel Samuel P. Colt. prosecutor, and J. J. Van Alen, defendant, in a suit to recover \$200,000 instituted by Colonel Colt for the allenation of his wife's affections, are both in the city. Colonel Colt has been here for several days and has been staying at

been here for several days and has been staying at the Cambridge Hotel. It is said that he is here to consult his attorneys in relation to the suit.

J. J. Van Alen slipped into town quietly yesterday morning and went to the Knickerbocker Club. The Knickerbocker is directly across the street from the Hotel Cambridge, which is at Pitthave, and Thirty-third-st., only a block further down Mr. Van Alen is said to be here upon a mission kindred to that which called Colonel Colt to the city.

Mr. Van Alen usually makes the Waldorf his headquarters when in the city, but upon this visit he evidently wished to avoid any notoriety, and, as he is a member of the Knickerbocker Club, he went is a member of the Knickerbocker Club, he went he evidently wished to avoid any notoriety, and, as he is a member of the Knickerbocker Club, he went there. At the club the attendants, with stoic regard for orders, said that Mr. Van Alen was not there, but he was seen during the day to enter the club. Colonel Colt's lawyers, Mr. Van Alen's lawyers and Mrs. Colt's lawyers are all in the city, and the suit is being gravely discussed by the legal frasternity. One of those directly interested in the case ternity. One of those directly interested in the case ternity. One of those directly interested in the case ternity. One of those directly interested in the case ternity. One of those directly interested in the case ternity. One of those directly interested in the case ternity influence is being brought to bear to crush it, including that of politics, society and wealth. It is including that an adjustment of the affair will be reached, and that the public will be robbed of the details of this case.

Newport, Oct. 25.—It is now announced positively

Newport, Oct. 25,-It is now announced positively that J. J. Van Alen has not been in Newport since the Colt divorce suit and the action against himself for damages were begun.

WILL WAIT AND READ SHERMAN'S BOOK.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPUW REFRAINS FROM PASSING JUDGMENT ON THE SENATOR'S AL-

LEGED REMARKS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 25,-Chauncey M. Depew talked last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Senator Sherman's book. He said that he had not seen the book and did not want to say much before reading it. "I know something about the convention of 1888," he said, "and I am not ready not seen the book in the book something about the before reading it. "I know something about the convention of 1888," he said, "and I am not ready yet to believe that Senator Sherman has said all yet to believe that Senator Sherman has said all the things that the reviewers quoted him as saying. New-York took me to that convention as a candidate and stood by me for some time. If they had stuck to me I suppose that I would have been nominated. Now, if there was any bargaining over the nominating of Harrison I did not know it. There is no feeling against railroad candidates in New-York, and there are 75,000 railroad employes in that State, so I guess that I would have been relected, if nominated. The delegates from Nelected, if nominated the candidates they would lose opposition to railroad candidates they would lose opposition to railroad candidates they would become the Legislature, and the Senate would become Democratic. On the other hand, they said that if I would withdraw there would be no time during the next fifty years when those States could not be carried by a big Republican majority. Well, I withdrew, and within three years all three States went Democratic.

"Here was the situation: Mr. Platt and Senator Hiscock were for Allison, Warner Miller alone was for Sherman, and I was for Harrison, and ultimately we cast a solid vote for Harrison, and ultimately we cast a solid vote for Harrison, was been was a long consultation, but there was no bargain that I knew anything about. We went out to the delegation and announced our decision, and about three-quarters voted for Harrison. Wait till we see Senator Sherman's book; he is, in my opinion, one of the greatest men of the time. He has been great in the Senate, great in his financial doctrines and theories, and I am not going to pass judgment upon him until I see what he has written."

MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. MACKAY SUED.

SUSIE DUMPHY TRIES TO RECOVER \$6,000 FOR SERVICES IN SECURING CERTAIN AFFIDAVITS.

F. K. Cark, of No. 118 West Ninety-seventh-st. as counsel for Susie Dumphy, has brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Mr. and Mrs. the Court of Common Pleas against Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mackay to recover \$6,000. The plaintiff claims the amount sued for as compensation for services rendered Mrs. Mackay in procuring certain affidavits for her. No papers in the case have been filed in court. F. L. Eckerson, of the Bennett Building, who is general counsel for Mrs. Mackay, declined to discust the case, except to say that the summons had been served upon Mr. Mackay, Mr. Eckerson said that he had been asked to accept service for Mrs. Mackay, but had declined to do so. Andrew Wesley Kent, of No. 253 Broadway, is Mr. Mackay's counsel.

ILLNESS OF EDWARD 5. WOOLSEY. Edwards J. Woolsey, the well-known club man, of this city, is now lying seriously ill at his home in Astoria. Mr. Woolsey has been sick for some time. and several hemorrhages have undermined his strength.
Frederic Kaye Porter, Mr. Woolsey's lawyer, was

Frederic Kaye Porter, Mr. Woolsey's lawyer, was seen yesterday at his office, No. 257 Broadway, in regard to the illness of his client. He said: "He has been sick for nearly three months. He sondition at present is serious, according to a dispatch which I just received from his wife. But there are chances of his recovery, and the report that he is dying is not the truth, to my knowledge, at least," Mr. Woolsey inherited a large fortune from his father, and another from his mother. He has not been engaged in any business for some time. He is a member of the Union and Lambs clubs, and also of the St. Nicholas Society.